

附送超值MP3光盘
美籍专家朗读
高清数码录音

中英
对照



英语漫谈

Hot Topics in World Events

时事热点

龙 江 梅晓云 主编

- 经济 • 灾难 • 国际关系
- 政治 • 运动 • 社会生活
- 科技 • 文艺 • 战争与冲突
- 教育 • 建筑 • 医学与健康
- 环境 • 时尚 • 考古与探险



大连理工大学出版社
DALIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

话题段落



提速



英语漫谈

Hot Topics in World Events

时事热点

龙 江 梅晓云 主 编

龙 江 梅晓云 编 者

张姗姗 任洁琼



大连理工大学出版社
DALIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语漫谈时事热点 / 龙江, 梅晓云主编. —大连: 大连理工大学出版社, 2011. 1

ISBN 978-7-5611-5873-9

I. ①英… II. ①龙… ②梅… III. ①英语 - 自学参考资料
IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 204689 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址: 大连市软件园路 80 号 邮政编码: 116023

发行: 0411-84708842 邮购: 0411-84703636 传真: 0411-84701466

E-mail: dulp@dulp.cn URL: <http://www.dulp.cn>

辽宁星海彩色印刷有限公司印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸: 165mm × 235mm	印张: 17	字数: 314 千字
附件: MP3 光盘一张		印数: 1 ~ 4000
2010年11月第1版		2010年11月第1次印刷

责任编辑: 张 钰

责任校对: 孙 阳

封面设计: 姜 禹

ISBN 978-7-5611-5873-9

定 价: 32.80 元

前言

21 世纪是文化融合的世纪，东西方文明的相互碰撞和渗透已经深入到社会生活的各个领域。语言作为文化的载体，在文化的传播与沟通上发挥着不可替代的关键作用。要纯熟地掌握一门语言就必须了解该语言所承载的文化，而要真正了解一种文化也必须掌握该文化所使用的语言。外语学习不单是一种技能训练，它还包含了文化适应（acculturation）的过程。有的人说出来或写出来的英语从语言形式上看没有毛病，却不是地道的英语，因为他们忽略了英语背后的文化习俗和思维习惯，表面上是英语，实则是中式的表达方式，从而影响了交际的效果甚至引起误解。要从根本上扭转这一现象，我们在外语教学与学习过程中必须跳出单一的语言技能训练模式，代之以注重文化信息传递、基于内容（content-based）的跨文化交际模式。由大连理工大学出版社策划推出的“英语漫谈”丛书正是从这一理念出发，顺应外语学习的文化导向，弥补传统学习模式之不足的一套英语学习图书。

该丛书共 3 本：《英语漫谈中国文化》、《英语漫谈世界文化》和《英语漫谈时事热点》。丛书的英语选材地道纯正，内容丰富，不仅包含大量规范实用的语言范例，还提供了学习用英语表达中外文化与时事话题的阅读素材。为方便自学，每本书均配有中文译文和相关词汇与短语。每本书的结构大致相同，由 10 至 15 个话题单元

组成，每个单元又细分为若干个子话题，每个子话题包含句子表达和阅读两个部分。句子表达部分为起步、提速和冲刺3个阶段，所选例句在结构和词汇运用上从简单逐步过渡到复杂，便于读者循序渐进地提高英语表达的能力。这些句子既可作为练习口语的素材，也可从中学到英语写作的参考句式。如果能熟练掌握这些表达方式和相关词汇，则相当于掌握了谈论某一话题所常用的语言工具。阅读部分包括一篇与子话题有关的文章，既可用于训练语篇阅读能力，又可以让读者从中获得丰富多样的文化信息和语言表达方式。

《英语漫谈中国文化》选取了13个具有代表性的话题，从传统文化到当代风貌，从人文思想到自然景观，虽不能穷尽中国文化的方方面面，却也能管窥其博大精深之一斑。

《英语漫谈世界文化》以世界文化的10个主题为线索，将不同地域的文化特色置于同一个主题之下，既彰显各国文化的缤纷个性，又方便读者查找所需信息。在每个主题之下，我们尽量选取最具特色或代表性的文化坐标，东西兼顾，涵盖古今，力求展现世界文化的多元色彩。

《英语漫谈时事热点》收录了近年来为世人关注的15大类58个中外时事热点话题，从国际关系到环境保护，从最新科技到时装发布会，从极限运动到诺贝尔奖，取材广泛，权威性强，充满时代感。从中读者不仅可以广览天下事，了解中外媒体的观点与视角，还可学到最新的时事用语，充实和更新自己的英语语汇库。

我们希望这套丛书能够在引导读者向以内容为基础、以文化为导向的外语学习模式的转变上发挥积极的作用，在培养学习者跨文化意识的同时，使他们花较少的时间，掌握更多的实用词汇和表达方式，从而真正提高其语言交际能力（Communicative Competence），做到言之地道、言之有物。

最后，感谢大连理工大学出版社的编辑们，正是他们耐心细致的工作和富有建设性的意见，使这套丛书在经过数次修改后得以顺利付梓。

龙 江

武汉大学外语学院

2010年12月

目 录

Table of Contents

◎ *Economy* 经济

Financial Crisis 金融危机	2
Appreciation of the RMB 人民币升值	6
“Made in China”“中国制造”	10
Protectionism 贸易保护主义	14
House Market 房市	18
Auto Industry 汽车工业	22

◎ *Politics* 政治

NPC & CPPCC 中国两会	28
U. S. Elections 美国选举	32
Relations across the Taiwan Straits 两岸关系	36
Tibet Issue 西藏问题	40

◎ *International Relations* 国际关系

China-U. S. Relations 中美关系	46
Stolen Chinese Artifacts 被盗中国文物	50

◎ *Society* 社会生活

- Social Security 社会保障 56
Charity 公益慈善 60
Golden Weeks 黄金周 64
Online Shopping 网购 68
Blog 博客 72
Same-Sex Marriage 同性恋婚姻 76

◎ *Science and Technology* 科技

- Shenzhou 7 神舟七号 82
Space Exploration 太空探索 86
Computer & Internet 电脑与互联网 90
Stem Cell 干细胞 94
3G Territory 3G 领域 98
New Energy Development 开发新能源 102

◎ *Education* 教育

- Higher Education 高等教育 108
Studying Abroad 海外留学 112

◎ *War and Conflict* 战争与冲突

- Terrorism 恐怖主义 118
Situation in Iraq 伊拉克局势 122
Israeli - Palestinian Conflict 巴以冲突 126
Somali Pirates 索马里海盗 130

◎ **Medicine and Health** 医学与健康

Food Safety 食品安全	136
AIDS 艾滋病	140
A/H1N1 Flu 甲型 H1N1 流感	144
Mental Health 心理健康	148
Euthanasia 安乐死	152

◎ **Environment** 环境

Pollution 环境污染	158
Plastic Bag Ban 限塑令	162
Global Warming 全球变暖	166

◎ **Disasters** 灾难

Bushfires in Australia 澳大利亚森林大火	172
Wenchuan Earthquake 汶川地震	176
Air Disasters 空难事故	180

◎ **Sports** 运动

Beijing Olympics 北京奥运会	186
NBA 美国职业篮球联赛	190
Football League 足球联赛	194
Fitness Exercises 健身	198
Athletics 田径	202
Extreme Sports 极限运动	206

◎ *Arts and Literature* 文艺

- The Oscars 奥斯卡奖 212
Grammy 格莱美 216
The Nobel Prize in Literature 诺贝尔文学奖 220
Michael Jackson 迈克尔·杰克逊 224

◎ *Architecture* 建筑

- "Bird's Nest" "鸟巢" 230
The National Grand Theatre 国家大剧院 234

◎ *Archeology and Exploration* 考古与探险

- Archeological Discoveries 考古发现 240
Explorations 探险 244

◎ *Vogue* 时尚

- Fashion Life 时尚生活 250
Fashion Magazines 时尚杂志 254
Fashion Show 时装发布会 258

Economy

经 济

Financial Crisis

Start-off:

- The banking industry posted huge losses in the fourth quarter.
- The American government has committed more than \$ 100 billion to prevent the collapse of AIG.
- Banks are having a hard time raising private capital.
- The worldwide losses stemming from the U. S. subprime mortgage crisis could hit \$ 945 billion.
- Fewer loans mean tighter business conditions on Main Street.
- Pawnbrokers in the Russian capital are enjoying the global credit crunch.
- The U. S. is in the grip of a downward spiral.

Speed-up:

- ▶ The stock prices of many banks have plunged, which makes raising capital more expensive.
- ▶ Exports have been slackening since the credit crisis started last year.
- ▶ Many of the products that led to the financial crisis, such as subprime mortgages, emanated from lightly regulated pockets of the economy.
- ▶ Private investors are skittish about pouring money into the banking system, fearful of being wiped out by any possible future government rescue.
- ▶ Some believe Europe will be able to weather the financial storm better than the United States but many say it is just too early to say.

Final lap:

- ★ AIG required a taxpayer bailout partly because an unregulated business unit sold CDS, which required AIG to post collateral once the underlying investments lost value.
- ★ General Electric Co.'s chairman and chief executive officer, Jeffrey Immelt, has admitted, in a sober letter to shareholders, he and his top executives, "never anticipated a global financial system failure and its continuing economic fallout".
- ★ The U. S. house of Representatives has passed the USD 819 billion mega stimulus package, which is aimed at reviving American economy that is reeling under the worst ever crisis since the Great Depression of last century.

金融危机

起步:

- 银行业四季度出现了大的亏损。
- 美国政府为防止美国国际集团倒闭拿出了1,000多亿美元。
- 各家银行在筹措私人资本方面遇到了困难。
- 源于美国次贷危机的全球金融动荡可能造成9450亿美元的损失。
- 贷款的减少意味着市面上的生意条件出现了紧缩。
- 俄罗斯首都的典当商正在享受这场全球信贷紧缩危机。
- 美国正在陷入一个向下的螺旋形趋势之中。

提速:

- ▶ 许多银行的股价大幅下跌,导致融资成本更高。
- ▶ 自去年信贷危机爆发以来,出口已开始疲软。
- ▶ 次贷等许多导致了这次金融危机的产品都源自经济中很少受到监管的领域。
- ▶ 私人投资者对将资金投向银行系统非常谨慎,担心将来一旦有任何政府救助行动,他们最终会血本无归。
- ▶ 有些人认为,欧洲能比美国更好地渡过这场金融风暴。但也有许多人认为现在这样说还言之尚早。

冲刺:

- ★ 美国国际集团需要政府救助,部分原因就在于它一个未纳入政府监管范畴的业务部门出售了信用违约掉期,而这些掉期要求美国国际集团在基础投资的价值缩水时拿出抵押品。
- ★ 通用电气董事长兼首席执行官杰弗里·伊梅尔特在致股东的一封信中承认,他和公司其他高管“从未预见到全球金融危机以及给经济带来的持续冲击”。
- ★ 美国众议院通过了8190亿美元的巨额经济刺激方案。美国经济正在经历上世纪“大萧条”以来最严重的危机,这笔资金旨在让美国经济复苏。

Panel Probing U.S.

Financial Crisis Met September 17, 2009

The 10-member Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission was appointed by Congress to probe the roots of the financial crisis and report its findings by Dec 15, 2010.

Angelides, a former California state treasurer, said he and the vice chairman of the commission, former Representative Bill Thomas, hoped to name an executive director "sooner rather than later."

In addition to looking at root causes of the financial crisis, the commission must investigate what caused major U. S. financial institutions to fail during the cataclysm that helped tip global economies into a deep and stubborn recession.

Angelides said he expected the panel's work would include public hearings where people would testify, although there would also be closed sessions. Significant portions of the meeting on September 17 would be open, he said.

Angelides said he had been heartened by the number of people who wanted to work for the panel. "It is very clear to me . . . that people feel our work is very important, that the country is owed a clear and crystalline explanation of what brought our financial system to its knees," he said.

In addition to Angelides, the other members named by congressional Democrats are Brooksley Born, former head of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; former Senator Bob Graham of Florida; Heather Murren, a retired managing director at Merrill Lynch; Byron Georgiou, a Las Vegas-based businessman and attorney; and John Thompson, Symantec Corp (SYMC. O) board chairman.

The Republican appointees were Thomas, who was the former chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee; Peter Wallison of the American Enterprise Institute; ex-Congressional Budget Office Director Douglas Holtz-Eakin; and former National Economic Council Director Keith Hennessey.

美国金融危机调查委员会 于2009年9月17日召开首次公开会议

由10位成员组成的金融危机调查委员会是由国会任命的,其任务是探究金融危机的根源并在2010年12月15日之前对其调查结果作出报告。

加州前财政部出纳局长安吉利迪斯说,他和委员会的副主席、前众议院议员比尔·托马斯希望“及早”任命一位常务理事。

除了寻找金融危机的根源外,委员会还必须调查在金融风暴期间是什么导致美国大的金融机构破产,使全球经济雪上加霜,严重衰退的。

安吉利迪斯说,尽管有些会议不会对外开放,他预计该小组的工作包括民众提供证据的公众听证会。他还说,9月17日会议的重要部分均会公开。

安吉利迪斯说,看到如此多的人希望为小组工作,他受到极大鼓舞,“我非常清楚的是,人们认为我们的工作很重要,是什么原因导致我们金融系统的崩溃,国家应该得到一个清晰、透明的解释。”

除了安吉利迪斯,由民主党任命的其他成员包括美国商品期货交易委员会前主席布鲁克斯利·伯恩、佛罗里达州前参议员鲍勃·格拉姆、美林集团前任常务董事希瑟·玛伦、拉斯维加斯商业人士和律师拜伦·乔治奥、赛门铁克软件公司董事长约翰·汤普森。

共和党任命的成员包括众议院筹款委员会前主席托马斯、美国企业研究所成员彼得·沃利森、国会预算办公室前主任道格拉斯·霍尔茨—埃金、国家经济委员会前主任基思·亨尼西。

Words and Phrases

financial market 金融市场
capital market 资本市场
stock market 股票市场
bond market 债券市场
future market 期货市场
inflation 通货膨胀
deflation 通货紧缩
unemployment 失业
tariff 关税
credit crisi 信贷危机
capital ratio 资本比率
trading partner 交易伙伴

tighter credit 紧缩信贷
bail out 救市
credit crunch 信用紧缩
stimulus 刺激(方案)
rate cut 利率下调
economic recession 经济衰退
dump shares 抛盘
crash 崩盘
to plunge 跳水
under strain 处于窘境
mortgage debt 抵押债务
file for bankruptcy 申请破产

Appreciation of the RMB

Start-off:

- Stable appreciation in small steps is generally expected.
- The higher value of the yuan will push up soaring Chinese housing prices.
- The RMB appreciation will make Chinese exports more expensive.
- China's foreign exchange reserves have increased in recent years.
- A stronger RMB is good news for those planning overseas travel, study, investment.
- The widening of the daily floating band may temper appreciation of the RMB.

Speed-up:

- ▶ While the swap arrangements do not signal full convertibility, they are an important step in that direction.
- ▶ Labor experts have warned of huge job losses if the Chinese currency continues to appreciate sharply.
- ▶ China is facing increasing pressure to allow its currency to appreciate faster because of the combination of falling U. S. interest rates and the rising cost of money at home.
- ▶ A stronger currency makes Chinese exports more expensive in overseas markets, damping demand; but at the same time, imports would be cheaper.
- ▶ The surge in hot money is spurred by a strengthening yuan and a widening spread between falling U. S. interest rates and rising Chinese rates.

Final lap:

- ★ The economic crisis has provided China with a window of opportunity to leverage its relative stability and status as a trade surplus country to extend yuan credit to deficit countries globally.
- ★ The biggest risk of a currency system shift from managed to free float is that the currency's value would be completely uncontrollable, probably fluctuating dramatically and causing an unpredictable impact on the country's economic and financial markets.
- ★ With continuous depreciation of the US dollar, large financial deficit and increased unemployment rate in the US, economic downturn in Japan and appreciation of the Euro, RMB exchange rate policies become the focus in the world.

人民币升值

起步:

- 公众希望人民币实现平稳升值。
- 人民币升值将加剧房价的飙升。
- 人民币升值将提高出口成本。
- 近年来,中国的外汇储备显著增长。
- 人民币坚挺有利于人们出国投资,留学和旅游。
- 扩大人民币每日浮动范围可以缓和人民币升值压力。

提速:

- ▶ 尽管货币互换协议并不意味着完全自由兑换,却是朝着自由兑换方向迈出的重要一步。
- ▶ 劳动力专家警告说如果人民币继续升值过猛,将会造成大量的就业人员失去工作岗位。
- ▶ 由于美国利率不断下降和国内资金成本日益上升的双重作用,在加快本币升值步伐方面,中国面临越来越大的压力。
- ▶ 更坚挺的货币使得中国出口商品在海外市场上价格更高,这抑制了对中国商品的需求;但同时,进口会更便宜。
- ▶ 人民币升值,再加上美国利率走低和中国利率上升产生的利差不断拉大,导致了热钱的流入。

冲刺:

- ★ 经济危机为中国提供了机会,它可以利用自己的相对稳定和贸易顺差国家的地位在全球范围向贸易逆差国家提供人民币信贷。
- ★ 从有管理的浮动汇率到自由浮动汇率制度的转换所带来的最大风险是,货币币值将完全失控,很可能大幅波动,对所在国的经济和金融市场造成无法预料的影响。
- ★ 由于美元持续下跌、美国国财政赤字增大和失业率上升、日本经济低迷以及欧元升值等问题,人民币汇率政策成为全世界关注的焦点。

China Determined to Trade More with RMB, Less with USD

The Chinese government has decided to launch pilot programs for transnational RMB settlement in Shanghai and four cities in Guangdong Province, to persuade more trading partners to accept RMB, which could lead to RMB convertibility under capital account.

As the U. S. government issues piles of USD to bail itself out of its financial crisis, China's policymakers, fearing future USD inflation, is pushing forward a long-considered plan to promote RMB as regional settlement currency, both to lift its international status and to offset the risk of USD depreciation. The State Council decided recently at a work meeting presided over by Premier Wen Jiabao to launch transnational RMB settlement pilot programs in Shanghai and Guangdong Province's Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Dongguan, and directed the People's Bank of China (PBoC) and other relevant departments to release rules as soon as possible.

The Bank of China (BoC) and Bank of Communications have been chosen to conduct the RMB settlement business, and HSBC and BoC Hong Kong branch are set to be their overseas business partners. The banks are waiting for the release of detailed rules for implementation.

The State Council has ordered the launch of RMB settlement in the trade of China's Guangdong and Yangtze River Delta with Hong Kong and Macao, and between Guangxi and Yunnan Provinces and ASEAN. PBoC is fully prepared for the pilot.

Through transnational RMB settlement, China seeks to promote stronger economic and trade relations with its neighbors, avoid exchange rate risk, improve the trade environment, and maintain stable trade growth.

The State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE), instead of a PBoC department, will supervise RMB flow in transnational trade.

RMB settlement is seen as an important means of cutting trade costs and avoiding drastic exchange rate fluctuation. Designating RMB as trade and settlement currency is also another step towards raising its international status.